

## The Liberal Democrat

By The Democrat Publishing Co.

Mart Cook Editor and Manager  
Grace Morgan, Associate Editor

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There's so much good in the worst  
of us, and there's so much bad in the  
best of us, that it doesn't behoove any  
of us to speak ill of the rest of us.

Now that normal is in session it  
is timely that those who expect to  
be teachers and perhaps follow  
the calling for a life vocation con-  
sider not only deliberately but  
wisely as to taking that line of  
work for a livelihood. Of course,  
to those who are sure that they  
are peculiarly and naturally gifted in  
that line there should be no  
hesitation as to taking it up. But  
those who take it up for a step-  
ping stone to something else not  
only make it harder for themselves  
but for the man or woman who  
does expect to follow that profes-  
sion for years. There is no line of  
work, perhaps that takes so much  
mental powers from one and gives  
so little in return for the effort  
put forth as in the teaching pro-  
fession, because the teacher is usu-  
ally dealing with inferior minds  
and is always expected to give  
information when he does not  
have the same amount of mental  
exertion given to him in return.

It is always a giving on the part  
of the teacher and not often is he  
rewarded with any thought from  
his pupil that will make him  
think more. In any other line of  
business it is easier to a certain  
extent, that is business dealings  
with all kinds of people and with  
people of somewhat the same  
amount of experience naturally  
gives one the best opportunity to  
be well informed and keep up  
with the times. If there is any-  
one who thinks that he is going to  
make a good teacher just because  
he happens to have a lot of good  
grades in school and that is all  
that is necessary he will find that  
he has just encountered the first  
principles of the business. The  
hardest part of it is to keep posted  
on the things that are not re-  
quired to be taught but must be  
studied to make passing grades  
for a certificate. In other lines  
of business actual work along cer-  
tain lines bring a corresponding  
amount of thought in return and  
the ideas of associates and ac-  
quaintances are often grasped and  
put into actual operation without  
having to wait for a certain posi-  
tion in a certain school or college.  
The effort may be worth the wait-  
ing and working for in the teach-  
ing profession while there is none  
which are more honorable or in-  
viting, but it is well to consider  
seriously what the sacrifice means.

The "Glorious Fourth" is pass-  
ed and with it has come to stay  
the "sane" idea. Of course, the  
thought has not appealed to some,  
but the daily reports have verified  
the idea that many accidents were  
due to improper and careless  
handling of the explosives made  
to delight and in a measure to re-  
mind one of a struggle in which  
the life and destiny of a nation  
was at stake, in which the Ameri-  
can played a winning and heroic  
part. But the idea became a com-  
mercial one and it is doubtful if  
the younger generation could tell  
just why he was making so much  
noise only that he just liked to.  
Any way it will not be a smirch  
on the national pride of the coun-  
try, that while we are celebrating  
our victory we are also allowing  
the day to bring horror and grief  
to a lot of people when some ac-  
cident happened that always  
brought back a shudder and un-  
pleasant feeling to a lot of people  
who may not have suffered any  
pain themselves, but knew that  
others did.

Not long ago on the streets of  
Liberal we heard two girls talk-  
ing. One said to the other:  
"Why does he go with her? She  
only works at the \* \* \*. The  
other girl he used to go with  
worked \* \* \*." We wondered  
too at the choice of the young man  
but took the opportunity to talk  
to the two girls mentioned. It is  
true that one girl had a better  
paying position than the other.  
It is also true that the one possi-  
bly wears finer clothes and man-  
ages to keep the powder on more  
smoothly, but the choice of the  
young man perhaps was made un-  
consciously because he could see  
in the face of one patience, kind-  
liness, a disposition to do for oth-  
ers, to sacrifice for others, a keen  
sense of business from the fact  
that she dressed within her means  
and tended to business matters in  
a business like way, and did not  
concern herself to a very great ex-  
tent about the business of other  
people with whom she was not  
supposed to be familiar. The  
young man may never know it  
but he has chosen wisely and per-  
haps blindly, but here is betting  
that the girl complained about  
will make a fine home some day  
for the lucky man. The other  
may too, but there is some room  
for improvement along some lines  
and it is possible that the man in  
question recognized the fact.

### CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Sunday school at 9:45. Sermon at  
11:00 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7:00  
p. m. Regular service at 8:00 p. m.  
Prayer meeting at 8:00 p. m. Thurs-  
day. You are invited to attend any  
or all of these services. Come with  
us, and we will try to do you good.  
H. P. BOLTON, Pastor.

### Advent Church

Sunday School 10:45; preaching  
11:00; Christian Endeavor 7:00 p.  
m.; evening service 8:00; Prayer  
Meeting Thursday 8:00 p. m.  
All services held at the Adventists  
building.

First published in Liberal Democrat June  
27, 1913, last published July 11, 1913.

### Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals  
for bids will be received by the undersigned  
County Clerk of Seward County, Kansas, up  
to 12 o'clock noon of July 22nd 1913, for the  
furnishing of all materials, hauling, labor  
and building of two bridges across the Cimarron  
river, also culvert over sewer in connection  
with the bridge near Arkalon, in Seward  
County, Kansas, in accordance with the plans  
and specifications on file in my office in the  
courthouse at Liberal, Kansas.

Proposals must be made on each bridge  
separately, also on the two together should  
one contractor build both bridges.

Bidders will be required to deposit certified  
check for Fifty Dollars with each bid, as an  
evidence of good faith in bidding upon this  
work.

The right to reject any, either or all bids is  
hereby reserved.  
By order of the Board of County Commis-  
sioners of Seward County, Kansas, this 21st  
day of June, 1913.

E. D. COOPER, County Clerk

SEAL

First published in Liberal Democrat June  
27, 1913, last published July 11, 1913.

### Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Seward County:

To whom it May Concern:  
Take notice that a legal petition signed by  
W. C. Stout and others, householders of Far-  
go and Liberal Townships in said County, has  
been presented to the Board of County Com-  
missioners praying for the location of a County  
road as follows:—

Beginning at the SW corner of Sec. 28-33-38  
thence due east Sec. 36; 1/4 mile to the SW cor-  
ner of Sec. 28-33-32 thence 3/4 mile east, thence  
north 1/4 mile, thence east crossing railroad at  
Depot, thence SE 1/4 1/4 mile through SE 1/4  
Sec. 28-33-32 and SW 1/4 and SE 1/4 Sec. 27-33-  
32 thence 1/2 mile north, thence NE through SW 1/4  
and SE 1/4 Sec. 28-33-32 thence 1/2 mile north  
thence 1/2 mile north of SE corner of Sec.  
28-33-32, thence north 3/4 mile to the SW cor-  
ner of Sec. 24-33-32, thence east 1/2 mile to the  
SW corner, Sec. 20-33-31, thence north 1/2  
mile to SW corner Sec. 17-33-31, thence east  
1/2 mile to SW corner Sec. 15-33-31, thence east  
1/2 mile to SW corner Sec. 12-33-31, thence north  
1/2 mile to intersect with Springfield and Plains road.

The Board thereupon agreed to allow said  
petition for road as described providing there  
be no claims for damage and said road to be  
sixty feet wide, and that part which is not on  
the section line shall be surveyed and marked  
by the County Surveyor.

And said Board of County Commissioners  
as viewers together with the County Surveyor  
or will meet at the point of beginning of said  
road as petitioned on the 21st day of July,  
1913, and proceed to view said road as the law  
directs at which time and place all persons  
interested may attend and have a hearing.  
In case said viewers fail to meet on the day  
designated, they may meet on the following  
day as provided by law without further notice.

Witness my hand and official seal this 21st  
day of June, 1913.

SEAL E. D. COOPER, County Clerk.

### Baptist Church

Sabbath School 9:45; preaching  
both morning and evening; B. Y.  
P. U. 7:00 p. m.; Prayer Service  
Thursday evening.

You are cordially invited to  
worship with us.

J. B. FREIBIE, Pastor.

### Presbyterian Church

Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.  
Morning service, 11:00 a. m.  
C. E. Society, 7:00 p. m.  
Evening Service, 8:00 p. m.  
Prayer Meeting, Thursday, 8:00  
p. m.

11:00 a. m., "The Cleansing  
Blood;" followed by the adminis-  
tration of the Lord's Supper.

8:00 p. m., "Consciousness of  
Need." Everybody invited.

H. A. M. HOULSHOUSER,

Pastor.

### Don't Forget

That I am always on the market  
for all kinds of cattle. See me  
before you buy or sell. Fred B.  
Hullett. 23-1f.

Bring your butter, eggs, poultry  
and cream to us and get the cash  
for them. Liberal Cold Storage  
Co. 8-5-1f

## TIMELY HINTS FOR FARMERS

### Drainage of Orchards.

It is often urged as an argument  
against draining that there is liable to  
be a time before the season is finished  
when the water removed by the drains  
will be needed. Now, to those who  
think that drains diminish the supply  
of moisture in times of the trees' need,  
let it be said that drains only remove  
the water that gravitates to them, and  
moisture used by plants has no regard  
for the law of gravity, but is held by  
surface tension to the soil particles  
and moves in any direction by capillary  
attraction. One of the direct results  
of drainage is through better aeration  
to make the particles smaller, thereby  
increasing the soil's capacity for fine  
moisture. Not only has this been a  
long established fact of science, but  
growers themselves have found drain-  
age to be the greatest help of any  
single farm practice in controlling the  
ill effects of drought. No farm im-  
provement will pay larger returns on  
the investment than will drains be-  
tween all the rows of trees in a well  
managed apple orchard on a clay soil.—  
Rural New Yorker.

### Farm Notes.

A well established alfalfa field should  
graze from fifteen to twenty pigs per  
acre.

Only in rare cases do cutworms both-  
er crops that are planted on fall plowed  
land.

Alfalfa under congenial surroundings  
or conditions is a business crop and no  
longer.

It is quite common to sow buckwheat  
especially on poor land, as a green man-  
ure crop.

Silage is very nearly as cheap as pas-  
ture, and in composition is practically  
the same, pound for pound, as timothy  
pasture.

For best results the alfalfa pasture  
must be mowed at least three times a  
year because at certain times it begins  
new growth from the root.

There will be a difference of results  
if the corn plants get all the plant food  
and moisture available or if they must  
share with a host of weeds.

### Success in Horse Raising.

We have been quite successful in  
raising horses and now have about  
seventy head, including colts, writes  
a Minnesota correspondent in Orange  
Judd Farmer. Our mares are bred to  
foal in April or early in May. After  
foaling the mares are given a short  
rest and then worked the same as the  
other horses. Colts are never permit-  
ted to follow the dam while at work.  
When they are large enough the feed  
box is left open, and they help them-  
selves to what grain they will eat.  
The same plan is pursued during the  
fall work. Colts are usually weaned  
in October and are well fed and cared  
for the first two winters. They are  
broken and worked when three years  
of age.

## DEVELOPING EARLY LAYING PULLETS.

### Breeding For Quick Maturity Is Profitable.

A single comb White Leghorn pullet  
that laid her first egg just four months  
and fourteen days from the date of her  
hatching, is one of the results of breed-  
ing for early maturity obtained by the  
Ohio College of Agriculture. The usu-  
al age at which pullets begin laying is  
about six months. This extraordinary  
fowl was one of a group of 720 that  
were hatched at the same time. Five  
or six others from this group began  
laying much earlier than ordinary  
fowls, showing that it pays to breed  
for early maturity. They were from  
the Yesterlaid strain of Single Comb  
White Leghorn that have been bred  
specially to develop early laying.

It may be interesting to know just  
how this flock was fed. From the first  
day to the sixth week they received  
twice a day a grain ration of two  
pounds fine cracked corn and three  
pounds cracked wheat. Up until the  
twenty-first day they also received  
three times a day a moist mash com-  
posed of four pounds rolled oats, three  
pounds cornmeal, three pounds wheat  
middlings, six pounds wheat bran, four  
pounds sifted meat scraps, two pounds  
alfalfa meal, one-quarter pound bone  
meal, one-quarter pound fine charcoal.  
This was mixed with skim milk or but-  
termilk and fed in shallow trays. From  
the sixth week to maturity they re-  
ceived a grain ration of two pounds  
cracked corn and two pounds whole  
wheat, fed in open hoppers. From the  
twenty-first day to maturity they re-  
ceived a mash composed of one pound  
rolled oats, one pound cornmeal, one  
pound wheat middlings, two pounds  
wheat bran, one pound sifted meat  
scraps, one-half pound alfalfa meal,  
two ounces fine charcoal. This was  
fed dry in open hoppers. In addition  
they were given green foods and grits.

### Sheep and Thrift.

France maintains fifteen times as  
many sheep on her farms as does the  
United States, and this fact may be  
included among the reasons for the  
general thrift of the French people.

## BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

BIBLE STUDY ON

THE GATE OF HEAVEN.

Genesis 28 19-22—April 13.

"I am with thee and will keep thee, whither-  
soever thou goest."—Verse 15.

JACOB was over forty years old  
when he left home, forsaking  
the possessions which belonged  
to his purchased birthright. He  
counted all earthly possessions insignif-  
icant compared with the Abrahamic  
Promise, to which he had become heir.

That Esau cared nothing for the spiri-  
tual Promise and a quite content  
with the earthly inheritance, is mani-  
fest from the subsequent story.

In his journey toward Haran, Jacob  
came to Luz. He did not seek lodgings  
there, but placing a stone for a pillow,  
wrapped himself

in his mantle, and  
lay down in a  
quiet spot to  
sleep. His deep  
religious convic-  
tions, his faith in  
the God of his  
father and his  
grandfather, his  
desire for a share  
of the Divine  
blessing, had  
made him an out-  
cast. Doubtless he felt lonesome and  
heart-sick. He was leaving his friends  
and going, practically penniless, to find  
some kind of service.

### "Jacob Have I Loved."

This Scriptural statement is borne  
out by God's dealings with Jacob. He  
had shown his courage, his faith. Now  
he needed encouragement, and there-  
fore was given a dream of beautiful  
import. In his dream he saw a ladder  
extending from his side up to Heaven  
and crowded with angels. At the  
further end, in his mind he saw God  
and heard His words, full of encour-  
agement. God assured him that He  
recognized him as the legal heir to the  
great Abrahamic Promise.

The phraseology of God's Message is  
much the same that was given to  
Abraham, and confirmed to Isaac. Now  
it was confirmed to Jacob. He was  
therefore in covenant relationship  
with the God of his fathers.

### Neither a Jew Nor a Christian.

Jacob was not a Christian; and  
therefore God's providences over him  
were not of the same kind as those  
of the Church. He was not invited to  
share in "the high calling." He was  
not promised a change of nature to the  
Heavenly condition. All of the prom-  
ises to him were earthly, as were  
those made to Abraham.

Neither was Jacob a Jew. The na-  
tion called Israel, afterwards known as  
Jews, were Jacob's children; but they  
were yet unborn. They became a na-  
tion by being brought into covenant re-  
lationship with God through Moses  
and the Law Covenant.

The patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and  
Jacob—under neither the Law nor the  
Gospel—constituted a distinct class.  
To them especially (in conjunction  
with some of the noble Prophets and  
Worthies of the Jewish Age) belonged  
God's great promises respecting the  
blessing of all mankind. Not being of  
the spirit-begotten Church, they can  
have no share with Messiah in His  
Spiritual Kingdom. In fulfillment of  
the Abrahamic Promise, however, they  
will be granted human perfection in  
the resurrection, and thus qualified to  
be princes of earth, representatives of  
Messiah's Kingdom.

### What the Dream Meant.

Jacob's ladder represents the thought  
of direct fellowship between Heaven  
and earth. Through Jacob's seed this  
great work of opening up relationship  
between God and men would be ac-  
complished. The vision of God at the  
further end, and His encouraging  
words, were to stimulate Jacob to  
faithfulness and appreciation of this  
great Promise as worth much more  
than it had cost him. The dream had  
its intended effect. Jacob was encour-  
aged for the remainder of his life.

This lesson applies to Christians also.  
With the fuller light of the Apostolic  
teaching and the guidance of the Holy  
Spirit, we understand that before Abra-  
ham, Isaac, Jacob and the Holy Proph-  
ets of the past can bless the world,  
another work must be done. That  
work will be done by our Lord Jesus,

whose death con-  
stituted the entire  
foundation for the  
complete out-  
working of God's  
Plan for mankind.  
During this Gos-  
pel Age a second-  
ary feature has  
operated: an elect  
company has been  
called out of the  
world to consti-  
tute the Spiritual  
Seed of Abraham.

The Church of Christ has delighted  
to be known as the House of God—Re-  
fuge, by and by as the Temple of God,  
Jesus being the Chief Corner Stone. It  
will be the Gate of Heaven, through  
which will come great blessings to  
mankind.

When Jacob awakened, he felt over-  
whelmed. To have the Almighty thus  
indicate His approval seemed wonder-  
ful to the friendless man. He said,  
"Surely this place may be called God's  
House and the Gate of Heaven!" He  
then set his stone pillow up as a monu-  
ment, and poured oil upon it, signify-  
ing its sacredness.

The Church of Christ has delighted  
to be known as the House of God—Re-  
fuge, by and by as the Temple of God,  
Jesus being the Chief Corner Stone. It  
will be the Gate of Heaven, through  
which will come great blessings to  
mankind.

## IN THE REALM OF FASHION

### Draped Afternoon Gown.

This prettily draped afternoon frock  
is made on a foundation of watermel-  
on plink brocade, with the bib and  
drapery of watermelon plink char-  
meuse. The tiny turnover collar is of



GOWN OF BROCADE AND CHARMEUSE.

hand embroidered ruffine. A very nar-  
row belt of black satin is finished with  
a small bow of the same.

A larger bow of black satin catches  
the front drapery up on the back  
panel.

The hat is of black satin with mole  
colored ostrich feathers.

## LENGTHENING OF THE WAIST LINE.

### This Is a Style Feature Which Paris Has Adopted.

One absolutely new style in the mar-  
ket today is the arrangement of gir-  
dles, sashes, belts or shaped bands  
well below the normal waist line, says  
the Dry Goods Economist. This is a  
Paris idea, which bids fair to obtain  
general adoption.

At first the idea was used only on  
blouse dresses. Now it appears on  
smart afternoon frocks and evening  
gowns. In fact, the influence of this  
idea is evident even in the conserva-  
tive street dresses showing the semi-  
fitted waist and draped skirts.

The girde which flushes the waist  
line on these models extends about  
two inches above and several inches  
below the waist. The line is almost  
far enough down on the hips to be  
classified as a skirt yoke.

Evening gowns have soft sashes of  
tulle, crepe or ribbon loosely arranged  
several inches below the normal waist  
line in a crushed girde effect, ending  
at the point of junction at the left hip  
long ends fall nearly to the skirt edge.  
Mention was recently made of the  
Balkan blouse and court dresses show-  
ing the carefree waist and hip girdles  
and belts. With the ushering in of  
the spring season many of these styles  
will be seen.

The newest Balkan blouses are made  
of linen, volle, patine and novelty cot-  
tons. Some are made with a peplum  
and a crushed girde. Others show  
the blouse ending in a four-inch band.  
This is cut on the bias, to allow of its  
fitting more snugly about the hips.  
The court dresses are slightly curved  
at the waist line with straight or cut  
away shaped peplums.

### What to Wear.

The slashed skirt is a feature of the  
new gown.

Bright colors will be popular for the  
tailor suit.

The old fashioned ashes of roses is a  
popular color.

The new moire silk shows a large  
watered design.

Many of the new tailored suits are  
finished with piping.

The new corsage bouquet is a com-  
pact bunch of soft berries.

Rhinestones are used as a trimming  
for the neck of evening gowns.

A feature of the newest models is  
sleeves made of a contrasting color.

Evening gowns are cut very low and  
filled in with flesh colored tulle or net.

# \$25,000.00

## TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT ONCE

# H. A. GASKILL

Miller Building

Liberal, Kansas